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Report of a study which followed the same procedures reported in a similar study conducted on the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin (see 8578). Data were collected by means of a punched card form distributed to the University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee day students who registered for the fall semester 1961-62. A 78.5 percent return was received.

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USE OF TIME DURING 1961 SUMMER BY STUDENTS REGISTERED 1961 FALL SEMESTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MILWAUKEE

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Office of Institutional Studies
The University of Wisconsin, Madison
September 1962

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September 1962

PREFACE

This report is a companion report to the earlier monograph, "Use of Time during 1961 Summer by Students Registered during 1961 Fall Semester, The University of Wisconsin, Madison Campus." It was initiated in order to provide some information on the current use of the summer by students attending the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and represents one type of data which might be useful in evaluations of whether or not students might be able to attend or be interested in attending a summer educational period should that period be elongated or summer offerings be broadened. Since the data presented may be used for various purposes, the report is written as a source document with only limited conclusions incorporated.

The study was initiated because of interest evidenced by the Calendar Committee in having the data as one source of information for evaluating year-around university operations. The authors are grateful to the members of the Calendar Committee for their advice and interest in the study. The members of the Calendar Committee were: Clifford S. Liddle, Professor of Education (Chairman); Bruce M. Davidson, Assistant Dean of the College of Engineering; Robert Norris, Dean of Student Affairs at the UW-Milwaukee; C. A. Schoenfeld, Assistant Director of the Summer Sessions; Alden W. White, Secretary of the Faculty; and F. Chandler Young, Assistant Dean of the College of Letters and Science.

Special acknowledgement of assistance is made to Miss Edna Hasse, who typed and proofed the manuscript; Miss Irene Bozak, Director of Admissions and Records of the UW-Milwaukee, who made it possible to have the information cards completed by the students; and Mrs. Kathryn Sidwell White, who assisted in the development of the tables.

The writers are very appreciative of the interest and support of former President Conrad A. Elvehjem; President Fred H. Harrington; Provost J. Martin Klotsche; and former Registrar Paul L. Trump. The "Summer Use of Time" cards were punched and verified by the Machine Records Staff of the Registrar's office and the machine tabulations were made by that staff; without this assistance, the study would not have been possible. To these persons and to the students who completed the card forms, we extend our thanks.

L. J. L.
A. P. A.

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INTRODUCTION

Institutions of higher education have found it difficult to provide facilities for rapidly increasing enrollments through a program of normal expansion only. Some institutions have attempted to compensate for the lack of adequate facilities expansion by increasing the length of the summer session and making it comparable in length to a term of the academic year. Some have had reasonable success; others have not gained enough in summer session enrollments to alleviate the problem of crowded fall and spring semesters or quarters.

In order to gain insight into the feasibility of expanded summer programs at The University of Wisconsin, a study was made of the 1961 summer activities of the students registering at The University of Wisconsin, Madison and Milwaukee campuses, for the fall semester of 1961-62. This report deals with the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee undergraduate students and is a companion to a similar report about students of the Madison campus.

The availability of students for summer sessions is dependent upon their normal activities during the summer. This study attempts to determine (1) variations in summer activities among different categories of students, (2) which individuals are presently using the summer sessions, and (3) which individuals are using the summer to aid substantially in financing their educational program during the regular year.

Survey Procedure

A special punched card form, "Summer Use of Time between June 3 and September 11, 1961," was developed and inserted in the registration packets for the UW-Milwaukee day students registering for the fall semester, 1961-62 (See Appendix). Cards in usable form were returned by 78.5 per cent of the students. Another 6.9 per cent of the students returned cards with incomplete or missing data.

The percentage returns by college or school were Letters and Science, 78.9 per cent; Agriculture, 86.9 per cent; Home Economics, 65.4 per cent; Commerce, 70.0 per cent; Education, 72.4 per cent; and Engineering, 85.5 per cent. These percentages, although exhibiting some variance, indicate that each college or school is represented by the majority of the students enrolled.

There is less variation in the representation by class. The percentages of usable returns by class were freshman, 77.9; sophomore, 81.4; junior, 81.4; and senior, 80.5. Eighty of the 200 special students (40.0%) returned usable cards.

SUMMARY OF THE STUDENTS' SUMMER

This section deals with the summer activities of the "typical" fall 1961 UW-Milwaukee registrants in relatively broad categories in order to determine how the student body as a whole uses the summer.

Summer Activities of the Student Body as a Whole

Summer employment (Table I) accounted for the majority of the summer for the students (9.36 weeks) while vacation* was second (3.01 weeks) and summer school was third (1.21 weeks). Summer school accounted for a very small portion of the summer, and it ranked third only because of the extremely limited participation in the other lower ranking activities. Other activity includes such items as weeks working on correspondence courses, weeks of illness, and weeks of domestic duties for married women.

The average male was employed more weeks during the summer than the average female was (9.90 and 8.31 weeks respectively) while the average woman spent more time attending summer school (1.58 weeks) and taking U.S. vacation (3.55 weeks) than the men did (1.01 weeks and 2.74 weeks respectively). Even though a higher proportion of women than men attended summer school, less than one woman out of every four attended (22.5%).

Limited summer school participation is reflected in the average number of summer credits earned by all students in attendance the fall semester of 1961-62. Of the credits earned, both the women and men earned most of their credits at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. The percentages of men and women attending summer school at the UW-Milwaukee, while low (13.8% and 20.2% respectively), were higher than for any other institution. The next highest percentages were at "Other Campus";† 1.1 per cent of the men and 1.5 per cent of the women were in attendance during the summer. Only 18.3 per cent of the total group earned credit‡ during the summer.

---

*Vacation includes staying at home without working.

†Colleges and universities other than those listed. There were none at the U.W. Centers.

‡The proportions with total credits are different from the sum of the proportions of individual institution credits due to some students combining correspondence with attendance at a campus.

TABLE I

SUMMER ACTIVITIES, CREDITS EARNED, AND SAVINGS
OF AVERAGE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SEX
(and Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Items Reported	Men		Women		Total	
	Mean* Amount	% With†	Mean* Amount	% With†	Mean* Amount	% With†
Summer Activities						
Weeks of Employment	9.90	92.3	8.31	80.5	9.36	88.2
Weeks of Summer School	1.01	14.9	1.58	22.5	1.21	17.6
Weeks of U.S. Vacation	2.74	63.1	3.55	72.5	3.01	66.4
Weeks of Other Vacation	0.08	2.9	0.11	3.7	0.09	3.2
Weeks of Military Camp	0.15	5.2	0.00	0.1	0.10	3.5
Weeks of Other Activity	0.12	2.7	0.45	6.7	0.23	4.0
Summer Credits Earned						
Credits at UW, Madison	0.00	0.1	0.05	0.8	0.02	0.3
Credits at UW-Milwaukee	0.72	13.8	1.05	20.2	0.82	16.0
Credits by Correspondence	0.02	0.7	0.03	1.2	0.02	0.9
Credits at Another Campus	0.03	1.1	0.05	1.5	0.04	1.2
TOTAL CREDITS	0.77	15.5	1.18	23.5	0.90	18.3
Summer Savings						
Amount Saved	$263.19	65.8	$164.64	58.9	$225.30	63.4
Amount to be Applied toward Educ. Expense	$197.39	61.4	$123.65	51.9	$166.68	58.1
TOTAL CASES	3,218		1,682		4,900	

*Based upon all students, whether or not all students were involved in each item.

†Per cent of students reporting each particular item.

Summer savings and applied savings means indicate that, although the majority of the students were employed during the summer, the amounts saved were not large. The average man saved more ($197.39) than the average woman did ($123.65) for educational expenses. Over 61 per cent of the men as compared with 52 per cent of the women were able to save for their education through summer employment.

Means based upon all individuals give an indication of how the group as a whole is using the summer, but a figure based upon only those involved shows the

extensiveness of activity. Table II contains the medians based upon only those individuals involved in the items reported.

The men exhibited longer periods of employment than the women (medians: 12 weeks and 11 weeks respectively). The women had a larger U.S. vacation median, four weeks, as compared with three weeks for the men. The median weeks of summer school was the same for both groups (8 weeks).

TABLE II

MEDIAN WEEKS OF SUMMER ACTIVITIES, CREDITS EARNED, AND SAVINGS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY SEX (and Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Items Reported	Men		Women		Total	
	Median* Amount	% With†	Median* Amount	% With†	Median* Amount	% With†
Summer Activities						
Weeks of Employment	12	92.3	11	80.5	12	88.2
Weeks of Summer School	8	14.9	8	22.5	8	17.6
Weeks of U.S. Vacation	3	63.1	4	72.5	4	66.4
Weeks of Other Vacation	1	2.9	2	3.7	1	3.2
Weeks of Military Camp	2	5.2	2	0.1	2	3.5
Weeks of Other Activity	3	2.7	6	6.7	4	4.0
Summer Credits Earned						
Credits at UW, Madison	3	0.1	6	0.8	6	0.3
Credits at UW-Milwaukee	6	13.8	6	20.2	6	16.0
Credits by Correspondence	3	0.7	3	1.2	3	0.9
Credits at Another Campus	6	1.1	6	1.5	6	1.2
TOTAL CREDITS	6	15.5	6	23.5	6	18.3
Summer Savings						
Amount Saved	$341.25	65.8	$242.21	58.9	$315.24	63.4
Amount to be Applied toward Educ. Expense	$296.53	61.4	$217.73	51.9	$252.81	58.1
TOTAL CASES	3,218		1,682		4,900	

*Based upon only those with the item.

†Per cent of students reporting each particular item.

The median credits earned were the same for both the men and the women for all campuses with the exception of the UW, Madison, where the medians were six credits for the women and three credits for the men. The median of six credits at the UW-Milwaukee, where the majority of the credits were earned, is consistent with what is considered a normal load for eight weeks.

The summer savings and applied savings medians give a good indication of the size of savings for the individuals with employment. The savings median for the men was approximately $100 more than the median for the women (men, $341.25; women, $242.21); the applied savings median was about $80 higher for the men (men, $296.53; women, $217.73). The median saving appears quite small; 50 per cent of the students working during the summer had total savings of less than $316 and savings for educational expenses of less than $253.

Combinations of Activities

It is apparent that employment, U.S. vacation, and summer school accounted for the majority of the summer time for the 1961-62 fall UW-Milwaukee students. In order to determine how these three major activities were inter-mixed, Table III, giving the combinations of these activities, was prepared.

TABLE III

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity*	Men		Women		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	937	29.1	320	19.0	1257	25.7
U.S. Vacation	125	3.9	117	7.0	242	4.9
Employment and U.S. Vacation	1672	51.9	842	50.1	2514	51.3
Summer School	1	0.0	11	0.7	12	0.2
Summer School and Employment	241	7.5	107	6.4	348	7.1
Summer School and U.S. Vacation	118	3.7	176	10.4	294	6.0
Summer School, Employment, and U.S. Vacation	119	3.7	85	5.0	204	4.2
None of Above	5	0.2	24	1.4	29	0.6
TOTAL	3218	100.0	1682	100.0	4900	100.0

*Mutually exclusive categories only for those activities listed.

Of the three major activities, employment and employment combined with U S. vacation accounted for almost† the entire summer for 77.0 per cent of the students. Summer school was generally combined with employment and/or U.S. vacation. It was noted earlier that there was a higher percentage of women than men with summer school attendance; the principal difference was in the summer school and U.S. vacation combination (women, 10.4%; men, 3.7%). The major difference between proportions of men with employment and of women with employment was in the category of employment alone (men, 29.1%; women, 19.0%).

Activities by Sex and Class Level

Summer activities by class level for the men (Table IV) exhibit systematic differences from the freshman to the senior classes. There were consistent decreases in employment alone and in employment combined with U.S. vacation from the freshman to the senior years; decreases in per cent were 8.8 and 24.3 respectively. The corresponding increases are in the combinations of summer school and employment and/or U.S. vacation, the greatest being in summer school and employment (from 2.3% to 20.9%).

TABLE IV

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity*	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	450	31.9	280	29.3	114	25.5	93	23.1	937	29.1
U.S. Vacation	78	5.5	23	2.4	9	2.0	15	3.7	125	3.9
Employment and U.S. Vacation	828	58.6	506	52.9	200	44.7	138	34.3	1672	52.0
Summer School	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.0
Summer School and Employment	33	2.3	62	6.5	62	13.9	84	20.9	241	7.5
Summer School and U.S. Vacation	13	0.9	44	4.6	23	5.1	38	9.4	118	3.6
Summer School, Employment, and U.S. Vacation	8	0.6	41	4.3	36	8.1	34	8.4	119	3.7
None of Above	1	0.1	--	--	3	0.7	1	0.2	5	0.2
TOTAL	1412	100.0	956	100.0	447	100.0	403	100.0	3218	100.0

*Mutually exclusive categories only for those activities listed.

†A few of these individuals had limited participation in the minor activities.

Women (Table V) displayed similar trends from the freshman to the senior levels as the men did, but the larger changes were in different combinations of activities than were the changes for the men. The decrease in per cent for employment alone was 13.4 and for employment combined with U.S. vacation was 26.1. The largest increase for the women was in the summer school and U.S. vacation combination (20.1) rather than in the summer school and employment combination where the increase for the men was the greatest.

TABLE V

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity*	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	171	24.6	83	17.3	38	14.8	28	11.2	320	19.0
U S. Vacation	74	10.6	21	4.4	12	4.7	10	4.0	117	7.0
Employment and U.S. Vacation	401	57.7	257	53.5	105	40.9	79	31.6	842	50.1
Summer School	--	--	2	0.4	1	0.4	8	3.2	11	0.7
Summer School and Employment	12	1.7	32	6.7	34	13.2	29	11.6	107	6 4
Summer School and U.S. Vacation	24	3.5	55	11.5	38	14.8	59	23.6	176	10.4
Summer School, Employment, and U.S. Vacation	6	0.9	26	5.4	23	8.9	30	12.0	85	5.0
None of Above	7	1.0	4	0.8	6	2.3	7	2.8	24	1.4
TOTAL	695	100.0	480	100.0	257	100.0	250	100.0	1682	100 0

*Mutually exclusive categories only for those activities listed.

Activities by Current Entrance Status

Freshman students, as seen above, are by far the least inclined of all the classes to attend summer school. A current entrance division which separates the new freshmen from the continuing students (Table VI) indicates that few new freshmen attend a summer session. Only 0.3 per cent of the new freshman students attended summer school while 8.5 per cent spent the entire summer in vacations and 63.3 per cent combined vacation with employment.

TABLE VI

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY CURRENT ENTRANCE
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity*	New Freshmen		New Adv. Standing		Continuing†		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	417	27.7	116	35.1	740	23.6	1273	25.6
U.S. Vacation	128	8.5	13	3.9	112	3.6	253	5.1
Employment and U.S. Vacation	953	63.3	159	48.1	1422	45.2	2534	50.9
Summer School	--	--	1	0.3	11	0.3	12	0.2
Summer School and Employment	1	0.1	10	3.0	343	10.9	354	7.1
Summer School and U.S. Vacation	3	0.2	13	3.9	290	9.2	306	6.1
Summer School, Employment, and U.S. Vacation	--	--	7	2.1	203	6.5	210	4.2
None of Above	3	0.2	12	3.6	23	0.7	38	0.8
TOTAL	1505	100.0	331	100.0	3144	100.0	4980+	100.0

*Mutually exclusive categories only for those activities listed.

†Includes re-entry students.

+Includes 80 Specials.

Continuing students have the highest proportion with some combination of summer school and employment (17.4%) and the smallest percentage with employment and U.S. vacation combined. The new advanced standing students have the highest percentage of the three groups with employment alone (35.1%).

General Considerations

Summer school obviously plays an important role for some of the students. The increase in attendance with increase in class level indicates that there is an increasing need and desire on the part of the UW-Milwaukee students for summer school attendance at Milwaukee as these students come nearer and nearer to graduation. Many more of the large number that do not attend the Summer Sessions might also attend if it were financially possible to do so, as the large proportions having employment during the summer may imply a financial need. Even though the summer incomes are relatively small, the fact that most of the students live at

home might mean that the small income combined with earnings during the year is sufficient to cover academic year expenses for many students. It also could imply that, with expanded scholarship and loan programs, a sizable group would be able to participate in educational work during the summer.

Applied Savings by Weeks of Employment

In order to further examine the relationship between employment and savings for educational use, Table VII (men) and Table VIII (women) were prepared. These tables show applied savings according to the number of weeks of employment.

As one would expect, there was a positive relationship between the amount of applied savings and the increase in weeks of employment. For the women, there was a fairly consistent increase in the proportion of persons with applied savings as the weeks of employment increased; the highest proportion of applied savings was in the 13-14 week interval (70.1%). The highest proportion of applied savings for the men, however, was in the 7-8 week interval (69.8%), with proportions of persons with applied savings in the intervals of longer employment being slightly below this figure. The proportions of men with applied savings were higher than the proportions of women for each employment interval with the exception of the 13-14 week interval.

Apparently fewer women than men have a need for savings or their earnings are less. The proportions of women with applied savings, however, are more consistent with the amount of time spent working than is true for the men.

Means and medians for applied savings were higher for the men than for the women in all intervals of employment. The highest mean for the women was $273.13, and the highest for the men was $361.98. The increase in mean savings for educational expenses as the weeks of employment increase, was somewhat more consistent among the women than among the men. This was true also of the proportion of persons with applied savings.

Evidently the nature of work for the men is considerably different from that of the women and gives higher financial rewards. Five per cent of the men in the 13-14 week interval earned more than $831.50 as compared with $548.67 for the women.

TABLE VII

SUMMER SAVINGS TO BE APPLIED TOWARD EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES
DIVIDED BY WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Applied Savings	Weeks of Summer Employment												Military*		Total	
	1-2		3-4		5-6		7-8		9-10		11-12		13-14					
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Savings, No Apply	23	38.3	38	29.4	109	38.0	62	23.7	126	28.2	195	25.5	318	30.3	18	72.0	889	29.3
Savings, No Apply	6	10.0	10	7.8	11	3.8	17	6.5	25	5.6	43	5.6	32	3.1	--	--	144	4.8
With Applied Savings	31	51.7	81	62.8	167	58.2	183	69.8	296	66.2	528	68.9	699	66.6	7	28.0	1992	65.9
TOTAL	60	100.0	129	100.0	287	100.0	262	100.0	447	100.0	766	100.0	1049	100.0	25	100.0	3025	100.0
Mean†	$123.39		$204.22		$250.47		$281.91		$328.70		$361.98		$361.69		$191.67		$329.09	
Median†	119.64		181.67		222.66		230.65		308.70		321.94		314.71		133.33		295.83	
5th %ile†	38.75		24.06		71.04		64.58		84.17		115.86		103.15		65.00		85.30	
95th %ile†	236.25		503.75		521.07		625.00		637.69		735.36		831.50		485.00		.723.27	

*Those with military camp but without other employment.

†Statistics are for those with applied savings.

TABLE VIII

SUMMER SAVINGS TO BE APPLIED TOWARD EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES
DIVIDED BY WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Applied Savings	Weeks of Summer Employment														Total	
	1-2		3-4		5-6		7-8		9-10		11-12		13-14			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Savings, No Apply	19	52.8	29	37.7	36	29.8	49	33.4	75	29.1	75	22.7	93	23.2	376	27.5
Savings, No Apply	4	11.1	7	9.1	16	13.2	14	9.5	21	8.1	28	8.5	27	6.7	117	8.5
With Applied Savings	13	36.1	41	53.2	69	57.0	84	57.1	162	62.8	227	68.8	282	70.1	878	64.0
TOTAL	36	100.0	77	100.0	121	100.0	147	100.0	258	100.0	330	100.0	402	100.0	1371	100.0
Mean*	$ 90.38		$117.50		$181.15		$198.12		$253.21		$263.91		$273.13		$242.62	
Median*	85.00		109.09		155.77		185.00		231.82		236.11		238.24		217.08	
5th %ile*	10.83		14.29		40.62		53.85		56.92		71.04		77.37		56.19	
95th %ile*	183.75		275.00		387.50		400.00		526.25		534.42		548.67		526.12	

*Statistics are for those with applied savings.

SUMMER ACTIVITY IN DETAIL

A further look at the summer activities of the various subdivisions of the 1961-62 fall semester student population should provide information as to how the different types of individuals are spending the summer, which groups are not making use of the summer sessions, and which individuals might be available for summer school if proper incentives or finances were provided.

Weeks of Activities of Men and Women by Class Level

As pointed out, there were various differences between the men and women with regard to use of the summer The small proportions of individuals involved in certain activities tend to mask the extensiveness for those participating. Table IX gives condensed distributions for weeks of the various activities for the men as well as proportions of men involved.

For male employment, although the higher proportions were in the over eight-week interval, there was a general decrease in the percentage in this interval from the freshmen (73.4%) to the seniors (52.3%) and an increase in the 5-8 week interval. This shift obviously reflects the tendency for the men to combine employment and summer school more extensively at the higher class levels. This is seen in the 5-8 week summer school interval where there was an increase of 28.5 in the percentage figures, from 2.8 per cent for the freshmen to 31.3 per cent for the seniors

In general the amount of U.S. vacation for the men shows percentage decreases from the freshman to the senior levels at all week-intervals with corresponding increases from class to class in the percentage of men with no vacation. The week-interval with the greatest change in U.S. vacation is the over eight-week interval: 10.8 per cent of the freshmen and only 3.5 per cent of the seniors.

The other categories (other vacation, military camp, and other activity) had so few participants that it is difficult to determine any trends by class level. Of these three types of activities, the highest proportion of men were involved in military camp and yet only 12.1 per cent of the senior men attended camp.

Women (Table X) exhibit decreases by class similar to those of the men in the over eight-week interval for employment (freshmen, 65.0%; seniors, 39.6%), but there was less increase in the 5-8 week interval and a greater increase in

TABLE IX

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment										
None	93	6.6	67	7.0	35	7.8	54	13.4	249	7.7
1-4 Weeks	77	5.5	43	4.5	35	7.8	31	7.8	186	5.8
5-8 Weeks	205	14.5	145	15.2	84	18.8	107	26.5	541	16.8
Over 8 Weeks	1037	73.4	701	73.3	293	65.6	211	52.3	2242	69.7
Summer School										
None	1356	96.0	808	84.5	326	73.0	247	61.3	2737	85.0
1-4 Weeks	17	1.2	49	5.1	34	7.6	28	6.9	128	4.0
5-8 Weeks	39	2.8	98	10.3	86	19.2	126	31.3	349	10.9
Over 8 Weeks	--	--	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.5	4	0.1
U.S Vacation										
None	486	34.4	343	35.9	179	40.0	178	44.2	1186	36.8
1-4 Weeks	558	39.5	421	44.0	194	43.4	153	37.9	1326	41.2
5-8 Weeks	216	15.3	137	14.3	57	12.8	58	14.4	468	14.6
Over 8 Weeks	152	10.8	55	5.8	17	3.8	14	3.5	238	7.4
Other Vacation										
None	1371	97.1	931	97.4	433	96.8	390	96.8	3125	97.1
1-4 Weeks	38	2.7	23	2.4	11	2.5	9	2.2	81	2.5
5-8 Weeks	2	0.1	--	--	--	--	2	0.5	4	0.1
Over 8 Weeks	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.7	2	0.5	8	0.3
Military Camp										
None	1364	96.6	914	95.6	418	93.5	354	87.9	3050	94.8
1-4 Weeks	43	3.0	40	4.2	21	4.7	28	6.9	132	4.1
5-8 Weeks	4	0.3	2	0.2	8	1.8	21	5.2	35	1.1
Over 8 Weeks	1	0.1	---	--	--	--	--	--	1	0.0
Other Activity										
None	1373	97 3	934	97.7	437	97.8	388	96.3	3132	97.3
1-4 Weeks	16	1.1	14	1.5	9	2.0	15	3.7	54	1.7
5-8 Weeks	20	1.4	7	0.7	--	--	--	--	27	0.8
Over 8 Weeks	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	--	--	5	0.2
TOTAL CASES	1412		956		447		403		3218	

TABLE X

DISTRIBUTION OF ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment										
None	105	15.1	82	17.1	57	22.2	84	33.6	328	19.5
1-4 Weeks	36	5.2	30	6.2	21	8.2	22	8.8	109	6.5
5-8 Weeks	102	14.7	72	15.0	41	15.9	45	18.0	260	15.5
Over 8 Weeks	452	65.0	296	61.7	138	53.7	99	39.6	985	58.5
Summer School										
None	653	94.0	365	76.1	161	62.7	124	49.6	1303	77.5
1-4 Weeks	10	1.4	25	5.2	23	8.9	28	11.2	86	5.1
5-8 Weeks	32	4.6	90	18.7	72	28.0	97	38.8	291	17.3
Over 8 Weeks	--	--	--	--	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.1
U.S. Vacation										
None	190	27.4	121	25.2	79	30.7	72	28.8	462	27.5
1-4 Weeks	274	39.4	213	44.4	107	41.7	81	32.4	675	40.1
5-8 Weeks	121	17.4	113	23.5	60	23.3	87	34.8	381	22.7
Over 8 Weeks	110	15.8	33	6.9	11	4.3	10	4.0	164	9.7
Other Vacation										
None	673	96.9	460	95.9	246	95.7	240	96.0	1619	96.3
1-4 Weeks	18	2.6	18	3.7	9	3.5	7	2.8	52	3.1
5-8 Weeks	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	0.2
Over 8 Weeks	3	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.4	2	0.8	7	0.4
Military Camp										
None	694	99.9	479	99.8	257	100.0	250	100.0	1680	99.9
1-4 Weeks	1	0.1	1	0.2	--	--	--	--	2	0.1
5-8 Weeks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Over 8 Weeks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other Activity										
None	659	94.8	458	95.4	235	91.4	218	87.2	1570	93.3
1-4 Weeks	16	2.3	11	2.3	8	3.1	13	5.2	48	2.9
5-8 Weeks	12	1.7	2	0.4	1	0.4	11	4.4	26	1.5
Over 8 Weeks	8	1.2	9	1.9	13	5.1	8	3.2	38	2.3
TOTAL CASES	695		480		257		250		1682	

proportions without employment (freshmen, 15.1%; seniors, 33.6%). The increases in proportions by class with summer school attendance reflect the changes in employment to a greater extent among the women than among the men. From the freshman to the senior level, there were decreases in proportions of men with vacations and employment and increases in summer school attendance while for the women there were decreases in proportions with employment and increases in summer school attendance.

"Other activity" had the highest proportion of women involved of the remaining three summer categories, but the highest proportion was only 12.8 per cent for the seniors. A good percentage of these were married women who indicated domestic duties as their major summer activity.

Statistics of mean and median weeks of summer activities (men, Table XI; women, Table XII) do not show great differences between men and women or between class levels for those individuals involved in each activity. There was a decrease in mean weeks of employment for the men from 11.0 weeks for the freshmen to 9.7 weeks for the seniors; the women exhibited a similar decrease (from 10.7 weeks to 9.2 weeks).

The means of weeks of U.S. vacation were higher for the women than for the men at all class levels with the freshman men (4.9 weeks) and the freshman women (5.6 weeks) being the highest in their respective groups. The greatest difference between men and women was at the senior level where the men had a mean of 3.9 weeks and the women had a mean of 4.7 weeks. The means of weeks of summer school were larger for the women than for the men at all levels except the senior class. Senior men had a mean of 7.2 weeks and senior women had a mean of 7.1 weeks.

TABLE XI

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Freshmen Weeks	Sophomores Weeks	Juniors Weeks	Seniors Weeks	Total Weeks
Employment					
Mean*	11.0	11.0	10.4	9.7	10.7
Median*	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	12.0
Mean†	10.2	10.2	9.6	8.3	9.9
Per Cent With	93.4	93.0	92.2	86.6	92.3
Summer School					
Mean*	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.2	6.8
Median*	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Mean†	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.0
Per Cent With	4.0	15.5	27.0	38.7	15.0
U.S. Vacation					
Mean*	4.9	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.3
Median*	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
Mean†	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.7
Per Cent With	65.6	64.1	60.0	55.8	63.2
Other Vacation					
Mean*	2.0	2.2	4.0	4.2	2.6
Median*	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Mean†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Per Cent With	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.2	2.9
Military Camp					
Mean*	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.8	3.0
Median*	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Mean†	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
Per Cent With	3.4	4.4	6.5	12.1	5.2
Other Activity					
Mean*	5.5	4.1	3.3	2.5	4.4
Median*	6.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	3.0
Mean†	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Per Cent With	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.7	2.7
TOTAL CASES	1412	956	447	403	3218

*Based only upon students with the particular activity.

†Based upon all students.

TABLE XII

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Total
	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks	Weeks
Employment					
Mean*	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.2	10.3
Median*	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	11.0
Mean†	9.1	8.6	7.7	6.1	8.3
Per Cent With	84.9	82.9	77.8	66.4	80.5
Summer School					
Mean*	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.0
Median*	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Mean†	0.4	1.7	2.6	3.6	1.6
Per Cent With	6.0	23.9	37.3	50.4	22.5
U.S. Vacation					
Mean*	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.7	4.9
Median*	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
Mean†	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.6
Per Cent With	72.6	74.8	69.3	71.2	72.5
Other Vacation					
Mean*	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.1
Median*	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
Mean†	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Per Cent With	3.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.7
Military Camp					
Mean*	2.0	2.0	--	--	2.0
Median*	2.0	2.0	--	--	2.0
Mean†	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.0
Per Cent With	0.1	0.2	--	--	0.1
Other Activity					
Mean*	6.0	6.4	8.7	6.4	6.7
Median*	5.0	4.0	12.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4
Per Cent With	5.2	4.6	8.6	12.8	6.7
TOTAL CASES	695	480	257	250	1682

*Based only upon students with the particular activity.

†Based upon all students.

Activities by Sex and Marital Status

The pattern of summer activities of single males and of single females (Table XIII) was quite similar although somewhat higher proportions of the men had combinations involving employment; the women had somewhat higher proportions in U.S. vacations. Their greatest difference in combinations involving summer school was in the summer school and U.S. vacation combination with 9.3 per cent of the single women and 3.4 per cent of the single men having this combination of activities.

TABLE XIII

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity*	Single Females		Married Females		Single Males		Married Males		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	320	20.1	4	3.3	826	28.3	123	36.0	1273	25.6
U.S. Vacation	102	6.4	22	17.9	125	4.3	4	1.2	253	5.1
Employment and U.S. Vacation	834	52.2	15	12.2	1586	54.4	99	29.0	2534	50.9
Summer School	2	0.1	9	7.3	1	0.0	--	--	12	0.2
Summer School and Employment	106	6.6	4	3.3	171	5.9	73	21.4	354	7.1
Summer School and U.S. Vacation	148	9.3	36	29.2	100	3.4	22	6.5	306	6.1
Summer School, Employment, and U.S. Vacation	79	4.9	9	7.3	103	3.5	19	5.6	210	4.2
None of Above	7	0.4	24	19.5	6	0.2	1	0.3	38	0.8
TOTAL	1598	100.0	123	100.0	2918	100.0	341	100.0	4980†	100.0

*Mutually exclusive categories only for those categories listed.

†Includes 80 Specials.

The married student groups by sex are considerably different from the single student groupings in their summer activities and quite different from each other. The highest per cent with summer school and U.S. vacation combined was among the married women (29.2%); they also had the smallest proportion with combinations involving employment (26.1%). Married men, on the other hand, had a higher proportion in summer school and employment combination (21.4%) than any

of the other groups and the smallest proportion with combinations involving U.S. vacation (42.3%).

It appears that married students of both sexes find it more necessary or desirable than single students do to accelerate their educational program through summer school. Over one-fourth of the married men managed to combine summer school with employment.

Activities by College or School

A division of the students by college, school, or department in which enrolled (Table XIV) points out a few differences in summer activities. The highest per cent of students with summer employment (96.2%) was in Agriculture while the smallest per cent was in Home Economics (70.6%).

There was greater variation among the schools and colleges in the proportions of students who attended summer school than in the proportions with summer employment. The School of Education had the highest proportion of students attending summer school with 37.8 per cent; the lowest proportion was in Home Economics (5.9%). U.S. vacation, which accounts for a sizable portion of the summer, has proportions ranging from 48.6 per cent for Commerce to 82.3 per cent for Home Economics.

Combinations of the three major activities (employment, summer school, and U.S. vacation) indicate that the highest proportion of students with combinations of employment and summer school (20.6%) was in the School of Education; the highest proportion with summer school and U.S. vacation combined also was for the School of Education group. Commerce had the highest percentage of students with employment alone (40.7%).

TABLE XIV

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY COLLEGE OR SCHOOL
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	L & S		Agr.		H. Ec.		Comm.		Educ.		Engr.		Nurs.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	3194	88.8	51	96.2	12	70.6	130	92.9	441	75.5	530	92.6	13	86.6	4371	87.8
Summer School	576	16.0	5	9.4	1	5.9	25	17.9	221	37.8	58	10.1	2	13.3	882	17.7
U.S. Vacation	2399	66.7	38	71.7	14	82.3	68	48.6	417	71.4	358	62.6	9	59.9	3303	66.3
Other Vacation	115	3.2	3	5.7	--	--	4	2.9	20	3.4	17	3.0	1	6.7	160	3.2
Military Camp	122	3.4	--	--	--	--	20	14.3	13	2.2	19	3.3	--	--	174	3.5
Other Activity	144	4.0	--	--	--	--	11	7.9	42	7.2	15	2.6	--	--	212	4.3
TOTAL CASES	3599		53		17		140		584		572		15		4980*	

*Includes 80 Specials.

Activities by Region of Home Address

There were minor differences in summer activities between the Milwaukee area* students and the students from other parts of Wisconsin (Table XV). The greatest difference was in summer school attendance where 18.0 per cent of the Milwaukee students and 13.9 per cent of the Other Wisconsin students attended summer school. A smaller proportion of students from regions other than Wisconsin had employment and a larger proportion attended summer school and had U.S. vacations than was true of students from Wisconsin; however, there were only 47 students in the non-Wisconsin group so the differences may not be highly significant.

TABLE XV

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY REGION OF PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Milwaukee Area*		Other Wisconsin		Total Wisconsin		Non-Wisconsin		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employment	3934	87.7	402	89.9	4336	88.0	35	74.5	4371	87.8
Summer School	808	18.0	62	13.9	870	17.7	12	25.5	882	17.7
U.S. Vacation	2969	66.2	296	66.2	3265	66.3	38	80.9	3303	66.3
Other Vacation	143	3.2	15	3.4	158	3.2	2	4.3	160	3.2
Military Camp	165	3.7	7	1.6	172	3.5	2	4.3	174	3.5
Other Activity	193	4.3	19	4.2	212	4.3	--	--	212	4.3
TOTAL CASES	4486		447		4933		47		4980†	

*Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties.

†Includes 80 Specials.

Combinations of activities indicate that for the Milwaukee area students who attended summer school the highest proportion was in the combination with employment. The non-Wisconsin student percentage is high in the summer school and vacation combination.

Activities by Cumulative Grade-Point Average

In order to gain insight into the achievement of the students according to summer activities, the activities were divided according to three cumulative grade-point average groups (Table XVI): 3.00 and over, 2.30-2.99, and 2.29 and lower.

*Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties.

TABLE XVI

ACTIVITIES DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY CUMULATIVE GRADE-POINT AVERAGE
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Summer Activity	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
C G P A 3 00 & Over										
Employment	24	88 9	151	88.8	92	84 4	91	76.5	358	84 2
Summer School	6	22 2	29	17 1	29	26.6	49	41 2	113	26.6
U.S Vacation	12	44 4	124	72 9	80	73.4	73	61 3	289	68 0
Other Vacation	3	11 1	2	1.2	6	5.5	3	2 5	14	3.3
Military Camp	1	3 7	1	0 6	2	1.8	5	4.2	9	2 1
Other Activity	1	3 7	7	4 1	9	8.3	16	13 4	33	7.8
No of Cases	27		170		109		119		425	
C G P A 2 30-2 99										
Employment	53	88 4	346	91.1	234	89 6	281	79 2	914	86 6
Summer School	10	16 7	63	16 6	86	32.9	154	43 4	313	29.6
U S Vacation	37	61 7	274	72 1	173	66.3	230	64 8	714	67.6
Other Vacation	4	6 7	13	3 4	5	1 9	15	4 2	37	3 5
Military Camp	3	5 0	12	3.2	10	3.8	28	7 9	53	5 0
Other Activity	2	3.3	7	1 8	7	2.7	22	6.2	38	3 6
No of Cases	60		380		261		355		1056	
C G.P A 2 29 & Lower										
Employment	240	89 9	523	89 9	176	88.4	108	84 4	1047	89 0
Summer School	32	12 0	110	18.9	59	29 6	58	45 3	259	22 0
U S Vacation	179	67 0	401	68.9	120	60 3	74	57 8	774	65 8
Other Vacation	4	1 5	19	3 3	9	4 5	4	3.1	36	3 1
Military Camp	14	5 2	17	2 9	12	6 0	16	12.5	59	5 0
Other Activity	4	1 5	14	2.4	6	3.0	2	1.6	26	2 2
No of Cases	267		582		199		128		1176	
TOTAL WITH C G.P.A	354		1132		569		602		2657	

The middle C G P A group had the highest proportion attending summer school (29.6%); the group with the lowest C G.P.A.'s had the lowest proportion (22 0%) There was a general increase in proportions attending summer school from the freshman to the senior levels for all C G.P.A. groups with the greatest change being in the lowest grade-point group (freshmen, 12.0%; seniors, 45 3%); however, sophomore students in the high and middle C G.P.A. groups did not follow the general pattern. Some of the increased summer school attendance at the higher class levels may have been due to deficiencies in credits or to very low grade-point averages

There were small differences among those in the three C.G.P.A. groups with respect to employment and U.S. vacations. Of the three, the high C.G.P.A. group had the largest proportion with U.S. vacation (68.0%), and the lowest group had the highest proportion with employment (89.0%).

The general conclusion would seem to be that there is little relationship between C.G.P.A. and either summer school attendance or employment. As one might expect, a higher proportion of freshmen with C.G.P.A.'s were in the low grade-point group (75.4%) than was true of any of the upper class groups. However, the freshmen with the greatest proportion attending summer school were those in the high C.G.P.A. group (22.2%).

SUMMER SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND CREDITS EARNED

Students are known to attend summer sessions at various institutions for both recreational and educational reasons. In order to gain insight into the motives for attendance, this section considers the diversity and depth of 1961 summer education for the fall registrants at the UW-Milwaukee by examining the types of institutions attended and the number of credits earned by the students.

Campus Combinations

As one would expect, due to the urban location of the UW-Milwaukee campus and the consequent small number of non-resident students, the majority of summer school attendance was at the UW-Milwaukee (Table XVII). Of the students who

TABLE XVII

CAMPUS COMBINATIONS DURING 1961 SUMMER OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Campus	Men		Women		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Campus	2719	84.5	1286	76.5	4005	81.8
UW, Madison	3	0.1	13	0.8	16	0.3
UW-Milwaukee	441	13.7	338	20.1	779	15.9
UW Correspondence	18	0.6	17	1.0	35	0.7
Other Campus	33	1.0	25	1.4	58	1.2
Madison + Correspondence	--	--	1	0.1	1	0.0
Milwaukee + Correspondence	3	0.1	2	0.1	5	0.1
Other + Correspondence	1	0.0	--	--	1	0.0
TOTAL	3218	100.0	1682	100.0	4900	100.0

earned summer credits, 87.6 per cent did so at the UW-Milwaukee, and another 3.9 per cent earned credits solely through U.W. correspondence. A smaller percentage attended summer school at the U.W., Madison campus (1.9%), than attended other non-U.W. campuses* (6.6%). None attended more than one campus, and a limited number (7) combined correspondence study with campus attendance. Only 18.2 per cent of the students were engaged in educational study during the summer.

*Schools not associated with The University of Wisconsin.

Credits Earned by Sex and Class Level

Due to the great majority of students with summer attendance having attended the UW-Milwaukee, there are few differences between men and women with respect to proportions with summer school attendance among class levels that were not already noted in analyzing the total summer attendance group. Tables XVIII (men) and XIX (women) give the mean and median credits for the individuals with summer education and the means based upon all students whether or not they attended summer school.

There was a general but slight increase by class level in the mean credits earned at the UW-Milwaukee from the sophomore to the senior classes for the men (sophomores, 5.0 credits; seniors, 5.8 credits) and from the freshman to the senior levels for the women (freshmen, 4.7 credits; seniors, 5.7 credits). This probably was due at least in part to the decrease in the proportion of students with low C.G.P.A.'s from the freshman (75.4%) to the senior (21.3%) levels.

Since only a few students attended the other institutions it is difficult to make comparisons; based on the limited groups there are no general trends or outstanding contrasts between men and women or between class levels. The total credit means and medians reflect primarily the Milwaukee figures.

TABLE XVIII

MEAN AND MEDIAN CREDITS EARNED AT VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS
DURING 1961 SUMMER, BY UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Credits Earned	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
UW, Madison					
Mean*	--	6.0	3.0	--	4.0
Median*	--	6.0	3.0	--	3.0
Mean†	--	0.0	0.0	--	0.0
Per Cent With	--	0.1	0.4	--	0.1
UW-Milwaukee					
Mean*	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.4
Median*	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.7
Per Cent With	3.4	13.9	25.0	37.4	13.8
UW Correspondence					
Mean*	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.9
Median*	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Mean†	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Per Cent With	0.2	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.7
Other Campus					
Mean*	4.5	5.4	6.2	4.0	5.3
Median*	4.5	5.5	6.0	4.0	6.0
Mean†	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Per Cent With	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0
Total Credits					
Mean*	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	5.4
Median*	5.5	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.2	0.8
Per Cent With	4.1	16.0	27.9	40.4	15.5
TOTAL CASES	1412	956	447	403	3218

*Based only upon students earning credits.

†Based upon all students.

TABLE XIX

MEAN AND MEDIAN CREDITS EARNED AT VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS
DURING 1961 SUMMER, BY UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Credits Earned	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No
UW, Madison					
Mean*	5.0	5.5	6.4	6.0	6.1
Median*	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Per Cent With	0.1	0.4	2.7	1.6	0.9
UW-Milwaukee					
Mean*	4.7	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.4
Median*	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.2	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.0
Per Cent With	5.1	21.1	33.9	46.8	20.2
UW Correspondence					
Mean*	1.0	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.5
Median*	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0
Mean†	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Per Cent With	0.1	1.2	1.9	3.2	1.2
Other Campus					
Mean*	4.7	4.4	6.0	5.7	4.8
Median*	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Per Cent With	0.8	2.5	0.8	2.0	1.4
Total Credits					
Mean*	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3
Median*	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean†	0.3	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.2
Per Cent With	6.1	25.2	39.3	52.4	23.5
TOTAL CASES	695	480	257	250	1682

*Based only upon students earning credits

†Based upon all students

Total Credits Earned by Sex and Marital Status

Married students, who were seen to have had higher proportions attending summer school than was true of the single students, also had somewhat larger total credit means (Table XX). The married women had the highest mean (5.8 credits) and the married men were second with 5.6 credits. The single women had the smallest mean (5.2 credits). These differences would not seem to be significant.

TABLE XX

TOTAL CREDITS EARNED DURING 1961 SUMMER BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Total Credits	Single Females		Married Females		Single Males		Married Males		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	1246	78.0	65	52.9	2524	86.5	226	66.2	4061	81.6
Credits Unknown	23	1.4	1	0.8	37	1.3	5	1.5	66	1.3
1-4	118	7.4	18	14.6	120	4.1	34	10.0	290	5.8
5 and Over	211	13.2	39	31.7	237	8.1	76	22.3	563	11.3
TOTAL	1598	100.0	123	100.0	2918	100.0	341	100.0	4980	100.0
Mean*	5.2		5.8		5.3		5.6		5.3	
Median*	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0	
Mean†	1.1		2.7		0.7		1.8		0.9	

*Based only upon students who earned credits.

†Based upon all students

Total Credits Earned by College or School

Variations in total credit means and medians for the students divided according to the college or school in which they are enrolled (Table XXI) are not as great as the variations by sex and marital status. The range in means was from 5.0 credits for the School of Nursing (one person) to 5.5 credits for students in Education, in Commerce, and in Agriculture. There appears to be no relationship between the proportions with credits and the size of the credit means.

TABLE XXI

TOTAL CREDITS EARNED DURING 1961 SUMMER BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY COLLEGE OR SCHOOL
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Total Credits	L & S		Agr		H. Ec.		Comm.		Educ		Engr		Nurs.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	3008	83.5	48	90.6	16	94.1	108	77.2	358	61.3	510	89.2	13	86.6	4061	81.6
Credits Unknown	49	1.4	1	1.9	1	5.9	---	--	12	2.1	2	0.3	1	6.7	66	1.3
1-4	189	5.3	--	--	--	--	9	6.4	72	12.3	20	3.5	--	--	290	5.8
5 or More	353	9.8	4	7.5	-	--	23	16.4	142	24.3	40	7.0	1	6.7	563	11.3
TOTAL	3599	100.0	53	100.0	17	100.0	140	100.0	584	100.0	572	100.0	15	100.0	4980	100.0
Mean*	5.3		5.5		Unkn.		5.5		5.5		5.1		5.0		5.3	
Median*	6.0		5.5		Unkn		6.0		6.0		5.0		5.0		6.0	
Mean†	0.8		0.4		Unkn.		1.3		2.1		0.5		0.4		0.9	

*Based only upon students who earned credits.

†Based upon all students.

Total Credits Earned by Region of Home Address

A division of students by region of permanent home address and total credits (Table XXII) shows a small difference in credit means between the Milwaukee area students (5.3 credits) and the Other Wisconsin students (5.7 credits) and a similar difference between the total Wisconsin group (5.3 credits) and the non-Wisconsin students (5.7 credits). At least a part of these differences are due probably to the Milwaukee area summer students combining summer school with employment (65.0%) to a somewhat greater extent than did the Other Wisconsin students (58.1%) or the non-Wisconsin students (25.0%).

TABLE XXII

TOTAL CREDITS EARNED DURING 1961 SUMMER BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY REGION OF PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Total Credits	Milwaukee Area†		Other Wisconsin		Total Wisconsin		Non-Wisconsin		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	3650	81.4	376	84.1	4026	81.6	35	74.4	4061	81.6
Credits Unknown	60	1.3	4	0.9	64	1.3	2	4.3	66	1.3
1-4	270	6.0	17	3.8	287	5.8	3	6.4	290	5.8
5 or More	506	11.3	50	11.2	556	11.3	7	14.9	563	11.3
TOTAL	4486	100.0	447	100.0	4933	100.0	47	100.0	4980#	100.0
Mean*	5.3		5.7		5.3		5.7		5.3	
Median*	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0	
Mean†	0.9		0.9		0.9		1.3		0.9	

†Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties.

#Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students who earned credits.

†Based upon all students.

Total Credits Earned by Current Entrance Status

A current entrance division of students by total credits (Table XXIII) indicates very little difference between the credit means for the new advanced standing students (5.4 credits) and the continuing students (5.3 credits). The new freshman group, however, has a considerably lower mean (3.8 credits), but there are so few individuals involved (4) that it is impossible to make a reasonable comparison with the other two groups.

TABLE XXIII

TOTAL CREDITS EARNED DURING 1961 SUMMER BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY CURRENT ENTRANCE STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Total Credits	New Freshmen		New Adv. Standing		Continuing†		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	1498	99.5	295	89.2	2268	72.1	4061	81.6
Credits Unknown	3	0 2	7	2.1	56	1.8	66	1.3
1-4	3	0 2	11	3 3	276	8.8	290	5.8
5 or More	1	0 1	18	5.4	544	17.3	563	11.3
TOTAL	1505	100 0	331	100.0	3144	100.0	4980#	100.0
Mean*	3 8		5.4		5.3		5.3	
Median*	4 0		6 0		6.0		6.0	
Mean†	0 0		0.5		1.4		0.9	

†Includes re-entry students

#Includes 80 Specials

*Based only upon students who earned credits.

†Based upon all students.

Total Credits Earned by Cumulative Grade-Point Average

There are some interesting contrasts for total credits of the three C.G.P.A. groups: 3.00 and over, 2.30-2.99, and 2.29 and under (Table XXIV). Those in the high C.G.P.A. group exhibited a decrease in mean credits from the freshman (6.2 credits) to the senior (5.4 credits) levels while those in the low C.G.P.A. group showed an increase from the freshman (4.9 credits) to the senior (5.7 credits) levels.

At all class levels with the exception of the senior year, the high C.G.P.A. group had larger credit means than did the low C.G.P.A. group. The greatest difference was at the freshman level where the high group had a mean that was 1.3 credits greater than the mean of the low group.

It appears that the group of summer school participants consists, at least in part, of both students who are trying to accelerate their educational program, such as the married students, and low grade-point students who are trying to gain needed credits and grade-points by taking lighter loads. There are obviously students that do not fit into either category, but from the data these appear to be some of the possible existing motives for summer school attendance.

TABLE XXIV

MEAN AND MEDIAN TOTAL CREDITS EARNED DURING 1961 SUMMER
BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY CUMULATIVE GRADE-POINT AVERAGE
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Total Credits	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
C.G.P.A. 3.00 & Over					
Mean*	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Median*	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
No. of Cases	27	170	109	119	425
Per Cent With	22.2	18.2	26.6	46.2	28.5
C.G.P.A. 2.30-2.99					
Mean*	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.5
Median*	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
No. of Cases	60	380	261	355	1056
Per Cent With	16.7	16.8	34.1	44.8	30.5
C.G.P.A. 2.29 & Lower					
Mean*	-.9	-.9	5.1	5.7	5.1
Median*	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
No. of Cases	267	582	199	128	1176
Per Cent With	14.0	19.6	30.7	45.3	22.5
TOTAL WITH C.G.P.A.	354	1132	569	602	2657

*Based only upon students who earned credits

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT SAVINGS

Employment accounted for the greater portion of the summer activity for the majority of the 1961-62 fall semester UW-Milwaukee students. The extensiveness of employment would suggest a need of earnings to use for school expenses.

This section deals with the relative number of individuals who had savings from summer employment and the average savings for the different categories of students.

Savings by Sex and Class Level

It has been noted that there were differences in the proportions of men and of women with employment and differences in the amounts saved. From Table XXV (men) and Table XXVI (women) one observes that, although a higher proportion of

TABLE XXV

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Amount Saved	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	87	6.2	62	6.5	32	7.2	44	10.9	225	7.0
Employment, No Svgs.	343	24.3	245	25.6	139	31.1	147	36.5	874	27.2
TOTAL	430	30.5	307	32.1	171	38.3	191	47.4	1099	34.2
Amount Unknown	34	2.4	8	0.8	8	1.8	13	3.2	63	2.0
$ 1 - $199	249	17.6	100	10.5	33	7.4	34	8.4	416	12.9
200 - 399	357	25.3	208	21.8	84	18.7	62	15.4	711	22.1
400 - 599	206	1-6	188	19.7	73	16.3	53	13.2	520	16.1
600 - 799	88	6.2	75	7.8	45	10.1	18	4.5	226	7.0
800 and Over	48	3.4	70	7.3	33	7.4	32	7.9	183	5.7
TOTAL	982	69.5	649	67.9	276	61.7	212	52.6	2119	65.8
GRAND TOTAL	1412	100.0	956	100.0	447	100.0	403	100.0	3218	100.0
Mean*	$ 353.67		$ 432.96		$ 476.21		$ 451.88		$ 403.87	
Median*	309.38		409.19		431.48		407.00		341.25	
Mean†	243.31		292.75		290.72		230.58		263.19	
5th %ile*	81.96		101.35		122.11		117.38		99.86	
95th %ile*	802.00		949.77		1041.25		1028.75		937.39	

*Based only upon students who had savings.

†Based upon all students.

TABLE XXVI

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Amount Saved	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	105	15.1	81	16.9	57	22.2	84	33.6	327	19.4
Employment, No Svgs.	163	23.5	112	23.3	42	16.3	48	19.2	365	21.7
TOTAL	268	38.6	193	40.2	99	38.5	132	52.8	692	41.1
Amount Unknown	10	1.4	5	1.0	2	0.8	3	1.2	20	1.2
$ 1 - $199	198	28.5	87	18.1	39	15.2	31	12.4	355	21.1
200 - 399	146	21.0	126	26.3	72	28.0	54	21.6	398	23.7
400 - 599	48	6.9	54	11.3	33	12.8	23	9.2	158	9.4
600 - 799	21	3.0	9	1.9	10	3.9	5	2.0	45	2.7
800 and Over	4	0.6	6	1.2	2	0.8	2	0.8	14	0.8
TOTAL	427	61.4	287	59.8	158	61.5	118	47.2	990	58.9
GRAND TOTAL	695	100.0	480	100.0	257	100.0	250	100.0	1682	100.0
Mean*	$ 250.66		$ 296.54		$ 318.91		$ 310.65		$ 282.09	
Median*	208.33		266.00		304.84		306.73		242.21	
Mean†	152.59		176.05		195.10		144.64		164.64	
5th %ile*	55.52		65.00		84.00		77.50		62.06	
95th %ile*	617.29		607.50		635.00		615.62		618.75	

*Based only upon students who had savings.

†Based upon all students.

the men had savings (65.8%) than was true of the women (58.9%), a greater proportion of the men with employment had no savings (27.2%) than of the women (21.7%). The greatest difference in this respect was at the senior level where 36.5 per cent of the men had employment but no savings while for the women it was only 19.2 per cent.

For both the men and the women there was a decline in the proportion with savings from the freshman to the senior levels, but the decrease was greater for the men (freshmen, 69.5%; seniors, 52.6%) than it was for the women (freshmen, 61.4%; seniors, 47.2%)

The means of savings were consistently higher for the men than for the women at all class levels. Both the men and women who had savings had sizable increases from class to class to a peak at the junior year where the men had a mean of $476.21 and the women had a mean of $318.91. The size of the medians and 95th percentiles indicates that many of the students undoubtedly were able to save enough to pay the majority of their school expenses since most of them probably were living with their parents while attending school. Five per cent of the junior men had savings of $1,041.25 or more and five per cent of the junior women had savings of $635.00 or more.

Savings by Sex and Marital Status

A much higher per cent of the single men and women than of the married men and women (Table XXVII) had savings. The percentages of students with savings, by sex and marital status, were: single men, 68.9 per cent; single women, 61.5 per cent; married men, 37.0 per cent; and married women, 10.6 per cent. The difference between the percentages of single men and of single women with savings was due chiefly to the relative numbers with employment since only a slightly smaller proportion of the single women with employment had no savings (single men, 23.9%; single women, 22.4%).

TABLE XXVII

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	Single Females		Married Females		Single Males		Married Males		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	258	16.1	91	74.0	209	7.2	25	7.3	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	358	22.4	19	15.4	699	23.9	190	55.7	1266	25.4
With Savings	982	61.5	13	10.6	2010	68.9	126	37.0	3131	62.9
TOTAL	1598	100.0	123	100.0	2918	100.0	341	100.0	4980†	100.0
Mean*	$ 281.98		$ 308.33		$ 399.19		$ 502.33		$ 365.77	
Median*	242.05		275.00		339.34		432.35		315.79	
5th %ile*	61.85		130.00		96.89		124.50		79.45	
95th %ile*	619.38		620.00		919.98		1200.00		836.89	

†Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students who had savings.

Although a high per cent of married men had employment (92.7%), a relatively small proportion of them had savings (37.0%). This apparently is due at least in part to the relatively high percentage of them who combined employment and summer school and thus had educational expenses during the summer. It is reasonable to assume also that family expenses during the summer might have required use of the earnings.

Of the students who had savings, the highest savings mean was for the married men ($502.33) with the single men being second with a mean of $399.19. The single women had the lowest mean ($281.98). Although the women on the average spent slightly less time working, the size of the differences in mean savings between the men and the women indicate that the women had poorer paying jobs or that they saved less of their earnings than the men did.

Savings by College or School

The highest proportion of students with savings (77.3%) was in Agriculture; the highest percentage of these persons also had employment (Table XXVIII). The pattern of proportions of individuals with savings for the other colleges and schools follows quite closely the pattern of proportions having employment, with the percentages in Education and Home Economics being the lowest (51.9% and 53.0% respectively). Those in Commerce had a relatively high proportion with employment (95.0%), but they also had the highest proportion with employment without savings (37.9%).

There was considerable variance in savings means, but to a large extent these means reflect the relative number of women, with their smaller amounts of savings, in the college or school. Students in Home Economics, primarily women, had the lowest mean ($202.78), and those in Commerce, primarily men, had the highest mean ($487.01).

TABLE XXVIII

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY COLLEGE OR SCHOOL
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	L & S		Agr.		H. Ec.		Comm.		Educ.		Engr.		Nurs.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	387	10.8	2	3.8	5	29.4	7	5.0	142	24.3	38	6.6	2	13.3	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	917	25.5	10	18.9	3	17.6	53	37.9	139	23.8	140	24.5	4	26.7	1266	25.4
With Savings	2295	63.7	41	77.3	9	53.0	80	57.1	303	51.9	394	68.9	9	60.0	3131	62.9
TOTAL	3599	100.0	53	100.0	17	100.0	140	100.0	584	100.0	572	100.0	15	100.0	4980[1]	100.0
Mean*	$ 359.47		$ 350.61		$ 202.78		$ 487.01		$ 356.67		$ 392.75		$ 263.89		$ 365.77	
Median*	309.93		315.62		206.25		429.17		323.33		334.04		191.67		315.79	
5th %ile*	76.44		100.62		72.50		123.75		81.76		91.56		61.25		79.45	
95th %ile*	830.23		649.38		427.50		1039.38		802.50		928.33		627.50		836.89	

[1] Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students with savings.

Savings by Region of Home Address

Milwaukee area and Other Wisconsin students (Table XXIX) had about the same proportions with summer savings (62.7% and 65.6% respectively), but those from other regions had a somewhat smaller proportion (53.2%). The proportions with employment without savings were approximately the same for the three groups.

TABLE XXIX

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY REGION OF PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	Milwaukee Area†		Other Wisconsin		Total Wisconsin		Non-Wisconsin		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	528	11.8	43	9.6	571	11.6	12	25.5	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	1145	25.5	111	24.8	1256	25.5	10	21.3	1266	25.4
With Savings	2813	62.7	293	65.6	3106	62.9	25	53.2	3131	62.9
TOTAL	4486	100.0	447	100.0	4933	100.0	47	100.0	4980‡	100.0
Mean*	$ 362.23		$ 396.49		$ 365.46		$ 404.00		$ 365.77	
Median*	311.52		368.33		316.10		240.62		315.79	
5th %ile*	78.36		100.96		79.43		81.25		79.45	
95th %ile*	838.87		742.50		834.81		1045.83		836.89	

†Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties.

‡Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon those who had savings.

Other Wisconsin and non-Wisconsin students had similar savings means ($396.49 and $404.00 respectively), but the Milwaukee area students had a lower mean ($362.23). The large 95th percentile and the small median for the non-Wisconsin students gives evidence of gererally small amounts of savings with a few relatively large amounts.

Savings by Current Entrance Status

The new freshman group (Table XXX) had the highest proportion with savings (70.5%) but the smallest savings mean ($300.53). The continuing students, with their higher percentage attending summer school, had the smallest proportion with savings (59.3%); the new advanced standing students had the highest mean savings ($413.86).

TABLE XXX

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CURRENT ENTRANCE STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	New Freshmen		New Adv. Standing		Continuing[+]		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	130	8.6	38	11.5	415	13.2	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	314	20.9	87	26.3	865	27.5	1266	25.4
With Savings	1061	70.5	206	62.2	1864	59.3	3131	62.9
TOTAL	1505	100.0	331	100.0	3144	100.0	4980[†]	100.0
Mean*	$ 300.53		$ 413.86		$ 397.98		$ 365.77	
Median*	246.76		393.75		335.17		315.79	
5th %ile*	64.94		92.50		95.27		79.45	
95th %ile*	636.89		836.25		940.50		836.89	

[+]Includes re-entry students.

[†]Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students who had savings.

Savings by Cumulative Grade-Point Average

Division by C.G.P.A. (Table XXXI) indicates that a slightly larger proportion of the highest C.G.P.A. group had savings (64.7%) than of the lowest grade-point group (59.0%). The lowest grade-point group, however, had the largest mean savings ($404.04) of the three groups.

There were general decreases in proportions with savings from the sophomore to the senior levels for all C.G.P.A. groups with increases from the freshman to the sophomore levels. There were no consistent patterns in the mean savings by class level, but the highest C.G.P.A. group had its larger means at the lower class levels while the other two grade-point average groups had their larger means at the higher class levels. The lowest C.G.P.A. group had larger means than the other groups at all respective class levels with the exception of the freshman level.

It appears that the proportions of individuals with savings within the various student divisions reflects primarily the per cent with employment which, in turn, is related to the proportions attending summer school. Larger percentages of men than of women had employment. The men also had larger mean savings,

TABLE XXXI

SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS
DIVIDED BY CUMULATIVE GRADE-POINT AVERAGE
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure*	Freshmen	Sophomores	Juniors	Seniors	Total
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
C.G.P.A. 3.00 & Over					
Mean	394.12	377.80	366.30	355.42	370.94
Median	318.75	332.89	308.33	308.33	319.89
5th %ile	92.50	82.50	64.50	66.67	73.39
95th %ile	00	745.83	927.50	925.00	828.75
No. of Cases		170	109	119	425
Per Cent With		73.5	64.2	52.9	64.7
C.G.P.A. 2.30 - 2.99					
Mean	360.26	363.38	412.87	407.81	388.55
Median	255.00	325.93	346.71	343.18	336.36
5th %ile	82.50	76.15	118.96	111.88	100.98
95th %ile	1026.25	802.50	824.50	1014.55	906.43
No. of Cases	60	380	261	355	1056
Per Cent With	66.7	68.4	67.4	51.0	62.2
C.G.P.A. 2.29 & Lower					
Mean	386.69	389.05	456.86	438.14	404.04
Median	319.05	328.05	407.50	381.25	336.59
5th %ile	71.36	91.88	116.56	124.38	93.48
95th %ile	928.75	916.25	1200.00	1001.25	975.00
No. of Cases	267	582	199	128	1176
Per Cent With	59.2	61.3	57.8	50.0	59.0
TOTAL WITH C.G.P.A.	354	1132	569	602	2657

*Statistics are based only upon those who had savings.

but as was pointed out earlier, the women with employment had mean savings more in keeping with the relative number of weeks worked than did the men. Of those with employment and summer school combined, 60.9 per cent of the men and 72.2 per cent of the women had savings. For those with employment without summer school,

approximately the same proportions of men and women had savings (72.5% and 72.6% respectively).

Evidently the women as a group had less need for employment than the men did, but more of the women that work apparently either do so with the intent of saving for their educational expenses or have less costs during the summer.

SAVINGS RESERVED FOR EDUCATION

Summer employment savings give an indication of the amounts that students are able to earn during the summer, and they show which categories of students are able to save the most or which work primarily for the purpose of saving what they earn. However, it appears that the best measure of the students' needs for summer employment to help pay for their educational costs would be the proportions of individuals that intend to apply their savings to their academic year expenses and the relative amounts of the savings that are to be applied.

Applied Savings by Sex and Class Level

The range in percentages of men (Table XXXII) with savings but without intended application toward educational expenses was from 2.7 per cent for the seniors to 5.0 per cent for the freshmen. These low percentages are probably due to the proportion of students with employment without savings, accounting for the majority of students that did not intend to use summer employment to aid their education; over 27 per cent of the men students were employed during the summer but had no savings to apply toward their educational expenses. The decrease in proportions with applied savings from the freshman level (64.5%) through the senior level (49.9%) is probably a result of the greater proportions of men combining employment and summer school at the higher class levels.

The difference between total savings means and applied savings means for the men by class level was greatest at the sophomore level (savings, $432.96; applied savings, $338.90) and smallest at the freshman level (savings, $353.67; applied savings, $294.82). The smallest applied savings mean of the four class levels also was for the freshmen.

TABLE XXXII

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE MEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Applied Savings	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Savings to Apply										
No Emplcy., No Svgs.	87	6.2	62	6.5	32	7.2	44	10.9	225	7.0
Employment, No Svgs.	343	24.3	245	25.6	139	31.1	147	36.5	874	27.2
Savings, No Apply	71	5.0	41	4.3	21	4.7	11	2.7	144	4.5
TOTAL NO APPLY	501	35.5	348	36.4	192	43.0	202	50.1	1243	38.7
Savings Applied										
Amount Unknown	56	4.0	29	3.0	12	2.7	15	3.7	112	3.5
$ 1 - $199	293	20.8	128	13.4	45	10.1	42	10.4	508	15.8
200 - 399	352	24.9	258	27.0	99	22.1	79	19.6	788	24.5
400 - 599	146	10.3	138	14.4	56	12.5	38	9.5	378	11.7
600 - 799	43	3.0	35	3.7	25	5.6	11	2.7	114	3.5
800 and Over	21	1.5	20	2.1	18	4.0	16	4.0	75	2.3
TOTAL APPLIED	911	64.5	608	63.6	255	57.0	201	49.9	1975	61.3
GRAND TOTAL	1412	100.0	956	100.0	447	100.0	403	100.0	3218	100.0
Mean*	$ 294.82		$ 338.90		$ 395.37		$ 369.49		$ 329.09	
Median*	245.75		313.52		334.30		314.52		296.53	
Mean†	185.90		211.68		220.86		177.13		197.39	
5th %ile*	72.41		81.70		119.40		112.05		85.46	
95th %ile*	630.36		712.71		841.79		885.00		720.87	

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings.

†Based upon all students

There was a decrease in proportions of women students with applied savings from the sophomore (54.6%) to the senior (42.4%) levels and a slight increase from the freshman to the sophomore levels (Table XXXIII). The percentages of women with savings without intended application toward educational expenses also were relatively small but slightly higher than those of the men at all class levels (lowest: senior, 4.8%; highest: junior, 9.0%). These may be largely for women combining employment and summer school.

TABLE XXXIII

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE WOMEN
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Applied Savings	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Savings to Apply										
No Employ., No Svgs.	105	15.1	81	16.9	57	22.2	84	33.6	327	19.4
Employment, No Svgs.	163	23.5	112	23.3	42	16.3	48	19.2	365	21.7
Savings, No Apply	57	8.2	25	5.2	23	9.0	12	4.8	117	7.0
TOTAL NO APPLY	325	46.8	218	45.4	122	47.5	144	57.6	809	48.1
Savings Applied										
Amount Unknown	18	2.6	8	1.7	5	1.9	4	1.6	35	2.1
$ 1 - $199	196	28.2	100	20.8	39	15.2	34	13.6	369	21.9
200 - 399	115	16.6	120	25.0	60	23.4	54	21.6	349	20.8
400 - 599	30	4.3	31	6.5	25	9.7	12	4.8	98	5.8
600 - 799	10	1.4	3	0.6	6	2.3	1	0.4	20	1.2
800 and Over	1	0.1	--	--	--	--	1	0.4	2	0.1
TOTAL APPLIED	370	53.2	262	54.6	135	52.5	106	42.4	873	51.9
GRAND TOTAL	695	100.0	480	100.0	257	100.0	250	100.0	1682	100.0
Mean*	$ 217.05		$ 248.23		$ 288.85		$ 261.27		$ 243.02	
Median*	183.05		230.68		275.00		238.64		217.73	
Mean-	111.85		133.58		149.01		108.33		123.65	
5th %ile*	51.70		57.11		70.45		61.00		56.04	
95th %ile*	513.33		524.33		547.50		511.25		526.45	

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings.

-Based upon all students.

Differences between the means of total savings and of applied savings were lower for the women than for the men at all class levels; both mean values were considerably less for the women. The greatest difference in means for the women was at the senior level where the savings mean was $310.65 and the applied savings mean was $261.27. The smallest difference between the means was at the junior level ($30.06).

Applied Savings by Sex and Marital Status

Of the single students the men had the highest proportion with applied savings (64.3%); this is in keeping with their high percentage with employment (Table XXXIV). The single women had a slightly higher percentage with savings without intended application (7.3%) than the men did (4.6%). The men had the greater difference between savings and applied savings means (single men: savings $399.19, applied savings $326.11; single women: savings $281.98, applied savings $243.21).

TABLE XXXIV

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	Single Females		Married Females		Single Males		Married Males		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	258	16.1	91	74.0	209	7.2	25	7.3	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	358	22.4	19	15.4	699	23.9	190	55.7	1266	25.4
Savings, No Apply	116	7.3	1	0.8	134	4.6	10	2.9	261	5.2
With Applied Savings	866	54.2	12	9.8	1876	64.3	116	34.1	2870	57.7
TOTAL	1598	100.0	123	100.0	2918	100.0	341	100.0	4980[T]	100.0
Mean*	$ 243.21		$ 197.73		$ 326.11		$ 380.88		$ 302.30	
Median*	218.09		175.00		294.66		308.33		251.63	
5th %ile*	55.93		77.50		83.41		112.92		70.75	
95th %ile*	526.84		422.50		710.00		1015.00		640.18	

[T] Includes 80 Specials

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings.

Married men had a small proportion with applied savings (34.1%), due chiefly to the high proportion with employment without savings, and a sizable percentage with summer school and employment combined. The mean for the married men with applied savings was larger than the means for the other students, but the married men also had the greatest difference between means of savings and applied savings (savings, $502.33; applied savings, $380.88). The majority of the married women did not have employment, and a very small proportion of those that worked had savings; only 9.8 per cent had applied savings.

Applied Savings by College or School

The proportions of students with applied savings by college or school divisions (Table XXXV) also parallel closely the patterns of percentages of students with employment. Students in Agriculture had the highest percentage with applied savings (69.8%). The students with the greatest difference between mean savings and mean applied savings were in the School of Commerce (savings, $487.01; applied savings, $401.01), but they still had the largest applied savings mean of any college or school group.

Applied Savings by Region of Home Address

Students with Wisconsin home addresses outside the Milwaukee area (Table XXXVI) had the highest percentage with applied savings (62.2%) and the largest mean of applied savings ($377.73). That group also had the smallest difference ($18.76) between the savings mean and the applied savings mean. The Milwaukee area group had a difference of $68.55, and the non-Wisconsin group a difference of $60.82 between savings and applied savings means.

Apparently a larger percentage of the Other Wisconsin region students are utilizing the summer to provide funds for school year expenses than are those from the two other regions. The former had the highest proportion with summer employment (90.4%) and the smallest proportion with savings without intended application for education (3.4%).

TABLE XXXV

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY COLLEGE OR SCHOOL
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	L & S		Agr.		H. Ec.		Comm.		Educ.		Engr.		Nurs.		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	387	10.8	2	3.8	5	29.4	7	5.0	142	24.3	38	6.6	2	13.3	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	917	25.5	10	18.9	3	17.6	53	37.9	139	23.8	140	24.5	4	26.7	1266	25.4
Savings, No Apply	203	5.6	4	7.5	2	11.8	2	1.4	32	5.5	18	3.1	--	--	261	5.2
With Applied Savings	2092	58.1	37	69.8	7	41.2	78	55.7	271	46.4	376	65.8	9	60.0	2870	57.7
TOTAL	3599	100.0	53	100.0	17	100.0	140	100.0	584	100.0	572	100.0	15	100.0	4980†	100.0
Mean*	$ 292.22		$ 320.83		$ 203.57		$ 401.01		$ 307.91		$ 335.64		$ 225.00		$ 302.30	
Median*	245.66		311.11		187.50		316.67		289.06		298.61		191.67		251.63	
5th %ile*	68.97		110.00		108.75		122.50		70.44		74.53		22.50		70.75	
95th %ile*	625.04		636.67		382.50		1023.00		633.61		732.19		627.50		640.18	

†Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings.

TABLE XXXVI

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT
OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, DIVIDED BY REGION OF PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	Milwaukee Area†		Other Wisconsin		Total Wisconsin		Non-Wisconsin		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	528	11.8	43	9.6	571	11.6	12	25.5	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	1145	25.5	111	24.8	1256	25.5	10	21.3	1266	25.4
Savings, No Apply	244	5.4	15	3.4	259	5.2	2	4.3	261	5.2
With Applied Savings	2569	57.3	278	62.2	2847	57.7	23	48.9	2870	57.7
TOTAL	4486	100.0	447	100.0	4933	100.0	47	100.0	4980†	100.0
Mean*	$ 293.68		$ 377.73		$ 301.96		$ 343.18		$ 302.30	
Median*	244.76		344.87		251.92		241.67		251.63	
5th %ile*	69.24		101.07		70.66		77.50		70.75	
95th %ile*	634.23		723.12		639.50		822.50		640.18	

†Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties

†Includes 80 Specials

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings

Applied Savings by Current Entrance Status

The new freshman group (Table XXXVII) had the highest percentage with summer employment and the largest proportion with applied savings of the three current entrance groups. The difference ($40.93) between the freshman savings mean and their applied savings mean was the smallest of the three, but this group also had the smallest applied savings mean ($259.60). The small means for freshmen probably were due in part to students' lack of work experience and in part to a high proportion having U.S. vacations and employment combined (63.3%).

The new advanced standing group also had a sizable proportion with applied savings (59.2%) and had the largest applied savings mean ($361.05). This is in keeping with the group's high proportion with employment and low proportion with summer school attendance.

The continuing student group, which had the largest proportion with employment and summer school combined, had the smallest per cent with applied savings (54.3%), but the group also had a relatively large applied savings mean ($319.94). This group had the largest difference ($78.04) between the total savings and applied savings means.

TABLE XXXVII

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CURRENT ENTRANCE STATUS
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure	New Freshmen		New Adv. Standing		Continuing†		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Employ., No Svgs.	130	8.6	38	11.5	415	13.2	583	11.7
Employment, No Svgs.	314	20.9	87	26.3	865	27.5	1266	25.4
Savings, No Apply	94	6.2	10	3.0	157	5.0	261	5.2
With Applied Savings	967	64.3	196	59.2	1707	54.3	2870	57.7
TOTAL	1505	100.0	331	100.0	3144	100.0	4980+	100.0
Mean*	$ 259.60		$ 361.05		$ 319.94		$ 302.30	
Median*	223.04		330.47		279.25		251.63	
5th %ile*	59.49		90.25		81.46		70.75	
95th %ile*	560.50		649.77		714.88		640.18	

†Includes re-entry students.

+Includes 80 Specials.

*Based only upon students indicating applied savings.

Applied Savings by Cumulative Grade-Point Average

The C.G.P.A. division (Table XXXVIII) indicates that the patterns of proportions with applied savings are very similar to those of total summer savings with the former percentages being somewhat lower. The high grade-point group had the largest proportion with applied savings (57.9%), and the low grade-point group had the smallest proportion (54.5%).

The pattern for the means of the amount of applied savings for the entire group is just opposite from that of the savings means. The high grade-point group had the smallest savings mean ($370.94) but the largest applied savings mean ($326.15). The low grade-point group had the largest savings mean ($404.04), and next to the smallest applied savings mean ($315.40). This reversal is evident only at the sophomore level when divisions are made by class; however, at the other class levels the differences in applied savings means between the high C.G.P.A. group and the low C.G.P.A. group were much less than their differences in savings means.

TABLE XXXVIII

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY CUMULATIVE GRADE-POINT AVERAGE
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Measure*	Freshmen Dollars	Sophomores Dollars	Juniors Dollars	Seniors Dollars	Total Dollars
C.G.P.A. 3.00 & Over					
Mean	305.00	330.60	342.45	306.82	326.15
Median	237.50	313.16	287.50	275.00	300.62
5th %ile	37.50	68.00	72.08	62.50	67.68
95th %ile	831.25	635.00	1017.50	812.50	720.50
No. of Cases	27	1[illegible]	109	119	425
Per Cent With	55.6	o8.8	51.4	48.7	57.9
C.G.P.A. 2.30 - 2.99					
Mean	209.85	287.67	352.42	332.23	313.34
Median	154.17	243.63	318.38	290.91	271.34
5th %ile	66.25	75.89	106.73	107.19	91.90
95th %ile	617.50	546.88	740.62	667.50	641.41
No. of Cases	60	380	261	355	1056
Per Cent With	55.0	61.8	62.1	48.2	56.9
C.G.P.A. 2.29 & Lower					
Mean	310.48	294.80	372.73	348.00	315.40
Median	248.08	250.00	341.67	305.56	278.23
5th %ile	79.00	58.75	109.75	110.71	78.70
95th %ile	645.00	649.29	802.50	843.75	736.50
No. of Cases	267	582	199	128	1176
Per Cent With	54.3	57.4	52.3	45.3	54.5
TOTAL WITH C.G.P.A.	354	1132	569	602	2657

*Statistics are based only upon students indicating applied savings.

It appears that, although a larger proportion of the lowest grade-point group than of the highest grade-point average group were employed, many of these students did not work with the intention of saving money for school expenses.

The major factors that seem to influence the amounts of applied savings are age and experience in employment as evidenced by class level and current

entrance status, sex and marital status, summer school attendance, and the amount of savings. Aside from the obvious influence of the amount of savings there appears to be a leveling tendency in that it is possible that those with smaller amounts of savings apply as much as they are able and those with larger savings do not need to apply all of the money saved.

Apparently a smaller proportion of women than men need summer employment to provide aid for school expenses. The women with employment, however, apply more of their summer wages than the men do even though they seem to have less earning power than the men.

The differences between savings means and applied savings means are influenced by the amounts involved for those people with savings but without applied savings. These differences are smaller than the mean of the differences of individual students would be since the students with shorter periods of employment, and consequently smaller savings, have the greater proportions not applying their savings (See Tables VII and VIII).

Applied Savings by Summer School Attendance

Summer school attendance apparently influences applied savings by adding to expenses of those who attend and by reducing the time available for employment. Table XXXIX indicates the influence of summer school attendance upon applied savings.

The men as a group as well as the women with seven weeks or more of summer school had the smaller proportions with applied savings (35.9% and 23.4% respectively). There was not as great a difference in the proportions between those with 1-6 weeks of summer school and those without summer school as one might expect (differences in per cents: men, 11.1; women, 3.5).

Applied savings means were lowest for both the men and the women in the seven-and-over week interval ($250.45 and $174.21 respectively). The men with 1-6 weeks of summer school had a higher applied savings mean ($373.42) than those without summer school ($332.23). Women in the 1-6 week interval had a slightly smaller applied savings mean ($239.42) than the women without summer school did ($248.76).

It appears that the individuals who are in the 1-6 week summer school interval had greater earning power than those without summer school and the former also did a better job of saving in light of the relative time available for employment.

TABLE XXXIX

APPLIED SAVINGS, FROM 1961 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT, OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS DIVIDED BY WEEKS OF SUMMER SCHOOL
(Enrolled at UW-Milwaukee First Semester 1961-62)

Applied Savings	Men						Women					
	With Summer School				Without Summer School		With Summer School				Without Summer School	
	1-6 Weeks		7 & Over Weeks				1-6 Weeks		7 & Over Weeks			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Svgs., No Apply	63	39.6	205	61.7	855	30.9	41	38.3	209	73.1	476	35.8
Savings, No Apply	11	6.9	8	2.4	125	4.5	9	8.4	10	3.5	98	7.4
With Applied Savings	85	53.5	119	35.9	1788	64.6	57	53.3	67	23.4	754	56.8
TOTAL	159	100.0	332	100.0	2768	100.0	107	100.0	286	100.0	1328	100.0
Mean*	$ 373.42		$ 250.45		$ 332.23		$ 239.42		$ 174.21		$ 248.76	
Median*	320.45		211.00		301.40		220.00		151.79		222.90	
5th %ile*	98.75		52.73		90.11		56.00		39.38		57.88	
95th %ile*	834.17		606.67		723.30		470.00		392.50		531.39	

*Based only upon students with applied savings.

SUMMARY AND GENERALIZATIONS

What does the average college student do during the summer? Does he go to summer school, travel, work, or spend the time on vacation? Is he active in a number of activities? If he works, how much does he save from his earnings for educational expenses? If he goes to summer school, how many credits does he carry?

The answers to questions such as these are important in any discussion of the academic calendar. The information of this study should prove helpful in considerations of how to provide optimum educational opportunities throughout the year.

This was a study of the 1961 summer activities of undergraduate students registered at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee for the fall semester, 1961-62. A special punched card form, "Summer Use of Time between June 3 and September 11, 1961," was developed and inserted in the fall registration packets. Cards in usable form were returned by 78.5 per cent of the students.

The reader can gain insight into general characteristics from this summary. Persons interested in detail will want to read the entire report and will want to pay particular attention to the tables within the report.

General Summer Activities

1. Summer employment accounted for the majority of the summer for the "typical" student (9.4 weeks), vacation was second (3.0 weeks), and summer school was third (1.2 weeks).

2. The average male was employed more weeks during the summer than the average female (9.9 and 8.3 weeks respectively).

3. Employment and employment combined with vacation accounted for the entire summer of about 77 per cent of the students. There were consistent decreases in employment alone and in employment combined with vacation from the freshman to the senior years and increases in the combinations of summer school and employment and/or vacation. The increase in summer school attendance with increase in class level indicates that there is an increasing need and desire for summer school as these students come nearer and nearer to graduation.

4. A higher proportion of the women than of the men attended summer school, yet less than one woman out of four did so (22.5%). Only 18.3 per cent

of the students enrolled for the fall semester had earned any credits during the summer. Freshman students were the least inclined of all of the classes to attend summer school.

5. Most of the students who attended summer school did so at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (87.6%).

6. Over 61 per cent of the men as compared with 52 per cent of the women were able to save for their education through summer employment. Of the students who were employed, the men had longer periods of employment on the average than the women (medians of 12 and 11 weeks respectively).

Detailed Summer Activities

1. The majority of the students worked eight weeks or more during the summer but there was a general decrease in the per cent of students from the freshman to the senior years who worked at least eight weeks (men: freshmen 73.4%, seniors 52.3%; women: freshmen 65.0%, seniors 39.6%). This shift reflects in part the tendency for a higher proportion of the students to attend summer school as they reach the upper class levels. From the freshman to the senior levels, there were decreases in the proportions of men with vacations and increases in summer school attendance while for the women there were decreases in the proportions with employment and increases in summer school attendance.

2. The pattern of summer activities of single males and of single females was quite similar although somewhat higher proportions of the men had combinations with employment while of the women somewhat higher proportions had combinations with vacation.

3. It appears that married students of both sexes find it more necessary or desirable than single students do to accelerate their educational programs through summer school. Over one-fourth of the married men combined summer school with employment.

4. There was greater variation among the schools and colleges in the proportion of students who attended summer school than in the proportions with summer employment. The School of Education had the highest proportion of students attending summer school (37.8%).

5. There was a greater tendency for students from the Milwaukee area (Milwaukee, Waukesha, Ozaukee, and Racine counties) to attend summer school (18.0%) than was true of students from other areas of Wisconsin (13.9%).

6. Students with cumulative grade-point averages between 2.30 and 2.99 were more inclined to attend summer school (29.6%) than was true of the group with cumulative grade-point averages of 3.00 and above (26.6%) or the group with cumulative grade-point averages of 2.29 and below (22.0%).

7. Among the students who attended the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee summer session, there was a general but slight increase by class level in the mean credits earned from the sophomore to the senior classes for the men (sophomores, 5.0; seniors, 5.8) and from the freshman to the senior level for the women (freshmen, 4.7; seniors, 5.7). This may have been due in part to the decrease in the proportion of the students attending who had low cumulative grade-point averages (2.29 or below) from the freshman (75.4%) to the senior (21.3%) levels.

Summer Savings Reserved for Education

1. In terms of total savings from summer employment, one notes that although a higher proportion of the men had summer savings (65.8%) than was true of the women (58.9%), a greater proportion of the men than of the women with employment had no savings from their work (27.2% and 21.7% respectively). Not all students who saved money from their summer earnings intended to use this money for educational expenses; for example, 2.7 per cent of the senior men and 5.0 per cent of the freshman men had savings but did not intend to use any of these savings for educational expenses.

2. There was a decrease from the freshman to the senior classes in the proportion of the total men who had summer savings and who expected to use these savings for educational expenses (freshmen, 64.5%; sophomores, 63.6%; juniors, 57.0%; and seniors, 49.9%). This was true for the sophomore through the senior years for the women (freshmen, 53.2%; sophomores, 54.6%; juniors, 52.5%; and seniors, 42.4%).

3. Ninety per cent of the men with applied savings expected to spend between $85 and $721 of their summer savings for educational expenses; the mean was $329. Ninety per cent of the women with applied savings expected to spend between $56 and $526 of their summer savings for educational expenses; the mean was $243. For many, undoubtedly summer employment savings meant the difference between being able or not being able to attend college during the regular year.

4. The major factors that seem to influence the amount of savings available for educational expenses are age and experience in employment as evidenced by class level, sex and marital status, and summer school attendance. Apparently

a smaller proportion of the women than of the men need summer employment to provide educational funds; the women with employment, however, apply more of their summer wages to educational expenses than the men do even though they seem to have less earning power than the men.

5. It appears that the men who attend a summer session of six weeks or less have greater earning power than men do who do not attend a summer session at all or who attend seven weeks or more. The women who attend a summer session of six or fewer weeks are able to save almost as much for educational expenses as the women do who do not attend any summer session.

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APPENDIX

S MMER JSE C TI E BETWEEN JUNE 3 AND SEPTEMBER 11, 1961

For purposes of planning programs in the years ahead, the University Calendar Committee is interested in student activity during the summer.

If engaged in two or more activities concurrently, please show the equivalent number of weeks at each (e.g., if employed half-time and attending school half-time for eight weeks, indicate employment four weeks and Summer School four weeks).

1961 Summer Activity	No. of Weeks
Employment	
Summer School	
Vacation and Travel:	
United States	
Other _____ (Country)	
Military (Summer camp, cruise)	
Other _____ (Specify – e.g. illness)	
TOTAL	14 weeks

Number of College Credits Earned in 1961 Summer at:

University of Wisconsin	
Madison	
Milwaukee	
Centers	
Correspondence Study	
Other _____ (Name of Institution)	

Estimate Savings from 1961 Summer Employment . . . . . $ _____

How much of this will be applied toward your educational expenses? . . . . . $ _____